

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH IN HAND. BIRMINGHAM. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For the first square, 10 cents per line per week.
For the second square, 8 cents per line per week.
For the third square, 6 cents per line per week.
For the fourth square, 4 cents per line per week.
For the fifth square, 3 cents per line per week.
For the sixth square, 2 cents per line per week.
For the seventh square, 1 cent per line per week.
For the eighth square, 1 cent per line per week.
For the ninth square, 1 cent per line per week.
For the tenth square, 1 cent per line per week.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
J. H. BALCH,
Accountant and Notary Public, Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.
GEO. B. ELY,
Commissioner at Law, Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.
S. P. COLE, M.D.,
Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Deane's Hat Store, Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD RUGER,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Office in Empire block, No. 3, Third street, Janesville, Wis.
NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office over Rock County Bank, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis.
J. W. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates & Nichols, North Main street.

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE,
Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., at the Janesville Nursery, three miles north of the city.

WILLIAM MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over the Central Bank, Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.
EDDIE, PHASE & RUGER,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Empire block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

POTTER & WINANS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office under the Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.
DR. J. F. PENDLETON,
Dentist, In preparation to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Bro's, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLIAMS & ACHILES,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.
H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite to American Express Office.

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at reasonable prices. Office in Lappin's block.

T. B. WOLLSKROFT,
Baker and Confectioner, East Milwaukee street. All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Crackers, Breads, Candies, etc., made to order. Also, all kinds of confectionery served upon the shortest notice.

DR. G. W. CHITTENDEN,
Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at his residence on Broadway street, a few doors north of the Milwaukee street depot. Dr. C. keeps books. Cures with medicines for families.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. O. Sullivan & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, etc., corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis.

LYMAN J. BARROWS,
Successor to Oliver & Barrows, Philadelphia Drug Store, Janesville, Wisconsin. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, and all kinds of Drugs and Chemicals. Also, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc., etc.

VALENTINE FREIGHT EXPRESS COMPANY,
Via New and Erie R. R.
N. Y. Office, 183 Broadway.

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE:
This company having lately made more full and complete arrangements for the transportation of freight, than ever before, we offer the following advantages:—From and after this date our fast Express Train will run from Jersey City every day (Sundays excepted) to Philadelphia, making close connection with our trains on Lake Shore Railroad for all places westward, and all complete arrangements have been perfected by which

Quicker Time
can be made than has heretofore been made or attempted by any freight line. Our business is under the control and management of experienced transportation men. We have capable and responsible agents at all principal points of transfer and delivery, and our freight is carried in cars under our own control—all of which ensure safety and dispatch; added to which

One Rate will be at all times be as Low as by the Regular Railroad Line.
Grants will be taken to grant against over charges, losses or damages, but should any claims therefor be properly examined into and adjusted, the same will be promptly paid. For the day of shipment. For rates of freight, contracts, bills of lading and directions, apply to the nearest office. First door east of Hyatt House, Janesville, Nov. 30, 1859.

MUSIC! MUSIC!
Mrs. S. Ford
Will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in Piano Forte and Organ Music, and all kinds of music. Office in Empire block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis.

New Millinery Establishment.
MRS. FRITZ respectfully visits the ladies of Janesville and vicinity to visit her new millinery establishment, on Main street, opposite Empire House No. 2. The stock is ENTIRELY NEW and fashionable in style. The prices will be as low as those of any other house in the city.

Kerosene Lamp Shades.
RECEIVED this day, a Splendid Assortment, which the public are invited to examine. Prices from 25 cents to one dollar.
TALMAN & COLLINS.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
New York.
Cash Capital, One Million Dollars!
With a Surplus in Addition of over \$400,000.

Dodge's General Agency.
FIRST ESTABLISHED, 1853.
Insurance, Pension and Patent Business.

Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Of the State of Wisconsin.
C. W. KELLOGG, Secy.
C. W. KELLOGG, Secy.
C. W. KELLOGG, Secy.

Humboldt Fire Ins. Co. of New York.
CASH CAPITAL—\$200,000.
Commercial Ins. Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.
CASH CAPITAL—\$200,000.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in bank, \$38,531.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of collection, \$2,650.00
Cash loaned on mortgages, \$10,000.00
Real estate, unimproved, (cash value), \$15,000.00
2400 shares bank stock in Indiana, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in New York, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Boston, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in St. Louis, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Chicago, \$10,000.00
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2000 shares bank stock in Fort Worth, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in San Antonio, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Corpus Christi, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Galveston, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Houston, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in New York, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Boston, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Philadelphia, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Baltimore, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in New Orleans, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in San Francisco, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Portland, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in San Jose, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Sacramento, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Stockton, \$10,000.00
2000 shares bank stock in Modesto, \$10,

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MOXFORD, of Marathon;
WALFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Vaughan, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindemann, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

Douglas vs. Douglas and the Missouri Compromise.

From Douglas' Speech in Springfield, Ill., 1850.
The Missouri Compromise had its origin in the hearts of all patriotic men who desired to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of liberty and union—on origin akin to that of the constitution of the United States, consecrated to the main spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the only danger which threatened the life of the Union—the danger of sectionalism. All the evidence of public opinion at that day seem to indicate that this compromise had become a part of the life of the Union, and that it would be reckless enough to disturb it.

From Douglas' Speech at Providence, Aug. 6, 1850.
My friend once said, "I know nothing about the Missouri Compromise." [Cheers.] I have not the slightest objection to telling him all he desires to know upon that subject during their territorial session.—[Cheers.]
THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION.

How Non-Intervention Works.

"I believe that it is the right of the South to demand and the duty of Congress to extend, protection of persons and property of every kind (including slaves) in the territories during their territorial session."—[Cheers.]

From Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16, 1850.
"It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you South have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that territory. Under this doctrine they have carried a force of 10,000 troops into that territory, more than five times the size of the state of New York. Under this doctrine slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the line of the republic of Mexico, not only up to the 36th, but up to 38 deg.—picking up a dagger and a half-hour since leaving their own country."

The Nomination for Congress.

Personal feelings would have been gratified if the nominee for congress, in this district, had been selected from this county; but outside of the county of Rock we know of no man whose nomination is more gratifying to us than that of LUTHER HANCHETT. He is a man of as much ability as any other in the state. We shall be represented by a member of whom we shall be proud; he will take immediate rank among the leading statesmen at Washington, and will represent the second district of Wisconsin in such a manner as is demanded on account of her geographical size and position and her intelligent and enterprising constituency.

Mr. Hanchett has been tried as a legislator, in our state senate, and his ability and sound and practical sense, at once placed him in a leading position in that body. Although not an inveterate debater he was always found equal to any occasion, while he was for two sessions chairman of the judiciary committee. His votes and speeches show that he is imbued with the genuine principles of true republicanism, and that the friends of freedom can rely upon him every time, in the conflict with the slave power and the corruptions of the pro-slavery democracy.

The republicans of Rock county respond to this nomination heartily, and will give their cheerful and united support. We propose to show to the other portions of the district that if our candidates are not always accepted, that our majority for the nominee will be acceptable, and that although the republicans of "Old Rock" are attached to their own true men, they are still more devoted to principle.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS IN IOWA.—The Day report Gazette says—"The republicans are holding mass meetings all over the state. They are invariably well attended, and the masses gathered filled with enthusiasm. Republican throats will scarcely hold out till the election, judging from the general hoarseness now from repeated cheering. But when the result of the election is known, if they can do no more than whisper, the united sounds of the hundreds of thousands trying to cheer will shake the country like an earthquake."

The atmospheric telegraph, an American invention, is about to be used by the British post office for conveying letters in London. The packages are drawn through the tube by the exhaustion of the air by an air pump. The distances to be experimented on in London are confined to a few miles, at most six or seven; but it is quite probable that if the plan answers for short distances, improvements in the means of exhausting the tubes, and of economizing the exhausting power, will permit of the adoption of the pneumatic principles for the conveyance of letters and parcels for short distances, but even of more bulky articles for long distances.

Bayard Taylor is writing a very interesting series of letters descriptive of his "Travels Home." In one of his last he tells us "he and his party paid eighteen dollars for an open wagon to convey them 25 miles. In his "Views About," he frequently traveled months on that amount; and when living on sour brown bread and cheap beer, his enjoyment of his travels was apparently far more intense than now, when he can "become speedily reconciled to the double fare." One of his lady friends, in going up Mount Washington, gave up her side saddle, and he advises all to "take a man's saddle, and ride as Catharine of Russia did."

Gov. Randall will address a Sabbath-school celebration at Poyssippi, Wausabara county, on the 29th inst.

We think it was the Chicago Herald and Times which coined the new term, as expressive, perhaps, of something which our present political nomenclature does not define. Democracy, and even pro-slavery democracy do not either of them fully express *Douglasism*. It is a new kind of politics in this country and consists principally in brigadecy. From the nature of it, as it exhibited itself at Charleston and Baltimore, and as it is being developed throughout the country at this time, it is as if the politicians of saloons and drinking houses had been disgorged upon the country to conduct a presidential campaign. Every where now, upon the lines of travel, in hotels, and at watering places, the "blowers and strikers" of Douglas are at work preaching *Douglasism*. They are impudent and boastful; bragging that they will carry every free state, and ever so many slave states. They even claim Massachusetts and are sure of Maine. Wisconsin and Michigan are set down as certain for their chief.—Mixed up with this species of bluff game, they make the most preposterous statements of the position of their opponents and their candidates, which can be imagined; seeming to care nothing whether the record will bear them out in their assertions or not.

It would certainly be an evil day which should inaugurate Douglasism as the ruling politics of the country. We should then see the "I don't care" principle carried out to its full extent. "I don't care whether slavery is voted up or down," and so on throughout all the affairs of government. If Douglasism brings fat offices to its needy followers what do they care? Look at the leaders in this state, and throughout the nation, and you will find them adventurers who have been "played out" as desperate politicians every where, and are now making a bold strike to replenish their exhausted fortunes—hence they repudiate principles of all kinds and "go in" for coalitions with every body and every thing which will give them a shadow of strength. Who so abusive of know nothingism a short time ago? Now they offer bargains to that party, and are open and shameless in their proclamation of its terms and the means to carry out their "track and dickie" trafficking.

It is not concealed at all that the Irish Catholic vote is almost unanimous for Douglas, and when the election comes on Bishop Hughes, and Booby Brooks the head of the pro-slavery American party in New York, under the terms of the late fusion will be found supporting the same ticket! Does principle ever bring such bed-fellows together? When a bargain and sale operation of this sort is concluded, the braggarts of Douglasism put on airs and boast of what they will do; being entirely shameless as to the means, so that success follows.

In Kentucky and North Carolina Douglas does not scruple to vote for the Bell-Everett ticket, and chuckle over its success as a good thing. They have beaten Breckinridge and are glad. There can be no principle in it; no upholding of "the great principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty," because Bell repudiates all this. In a recent letter he gives his former speeches and votes in congress, as his platform. We find that he is opposed to the Douglas doctrine of squatter sovereignty; he declares it the duty of congress to protect slavery in the territories when necessary, and he denies the power of congress to abolish slavery in the territories or the District of Columbia. He attributes to slavery the grandeur and glory to which we have attained as a nation, and believes in the diffusion of the institution as an act of humanity to the slave and justice to the master. Douglasism in coalescing and affiliating with Bell either adopts his principles, or repudiates all principle for the sake of success, "they don't care which."

Such is Douglasism; and nothing illustrates its character better than this New York coalition and the inordinate hostings of the followers of the "little giant" consequent thereon. But the people will have something to say of this bargain which may not be so palatable here. Conditions are never popular, and generally end in the defeat of the intriguers.

VESSEL PROPERTY LOOKING UP.—The Wisconsin says—"Some changes have taken place in vessel property. Vessels which were a drug in the market at \$20 to \$25 per ton last spring, are now eagerly sought at more than double the price. If freights continue at the present enormous figures, a vessel of 15,000 bushels capacity can pay for itself in six round trips. Some of our friends on the river who were so much commiserated for their ill-luck in having on hand heavy vessel property, are now the most envied men on 'Change.'

DOUGLAS CONTINUES HIS ELECTIONEERING TOUR, and goes to Virginia next in search of his "mother." It is feared that he will be "betrayed into a speech."

UNFORTUNATE ILLUSTRATION.—Professor C. of Bowdoin College, was noted for having a certain set of illustrations, from which he could not well deviate without running the risk of a blunder. In illustrating the powerful effects of prussic acid, he was wont to inform the class that a drop placed on a dog's tongue was sufficient to kill him. On one occasion the class filed into the recitation room, and the professor commenced the exercise, "Mr. Smith," said he, addressing a young man whose chance for gaining the valedictory was very slender, "what can you say of prussic acid?" "It is powerful or otherwise?" "It is rather powerful," said the student, dubiously. "Rather powerful," said the professor, indignantly. "Put a drop on your tongue, and it would kill a dog." The student of laughter, which followed, and Smith's confusion, revealed to the professor that his illustration had served a double purpose.

The Grant County Herald says Judge Dunn, ex-Gov. Dewey, and some three hundred other democrats in Grant county will vote for Breckinridge and Lane.

Madame Elizabeth Ortes, the great grandmother of the editor of the Bulletin, is the oldest woman in St. Louis. She is 105 years of age, and has resided in this city one hundred and three years.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

LA CROSSE, Aug. 23.
The republican congressional convention met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to notice, to nominate a candidate for congress for the second district.

An informal ballot was taken, and the result was as follows: Sleeper 23, Hanchett 21, Duwulidie 3, Johnson 1, Abbott 14.—Whole number of votes cast 64—necessary to a choice 33.

On motion the convention proceeded to a formal ballot, resulting—Hanchett 22, Sleeper 27, Abbott 15.

2d ballot—Hanchett 26, Sleeper 25, Abbott 13.

3d ballot—Hanchett 25, Sleeper 26, Abbott 12.

4th ballot—Hanchett 27, Sleeper 25, Abbott 12.

5th and last ballot—Hanchett 33, Sleeper 26, Abbott 5.

Luther Hanchett was nominated on the fifth ballot, and was declared unanimously nominated.

A committee of three were appointed to wait upon Mr. Hanchett to inform him of his nomination, and invite him to address the convention.

The city was full of strangers in the afternoon. Gov. Randall and Hon. L. P. Harvey made speeches to large and enthusiastic crowds. In the evening there was a torch light procession, transparencies, firing of guns, etc. Everything passed off harmoniously.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 23.
Republican state convention met in this city yesterday noon and organized with Jas. M. Cook for President. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Robert Campbell the present incumbents were by acclamation nominated for re-election for Governor and Lieut. Governor and S. H. Barnes, Canal Commissioner and Jas. H. Bates for State Prison inspector. Wm. Cullen Bryant and Jas. O. Putnam were appointed electors at large. The resolutions embrace the platform of the Chicago convention and ratify its nominations for President and Vice President. Eulogies the administration of Gov. Morgan and makes charges of corruption against the last legislature, asserting that not a measure which has been characterized as unjust and corrupt could have passed the legislature without the unanimous vote of the democratic members. The resolutions were almost entirely to local affairs.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.
The widow of Abbott Lawrence died last night.

Waltham, Watertown, Reading, Belmont and other towns in the vicinity were drenched with about six inches of rain yesterday. The flood caused considerable damage to property.

The Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.
Flour receipts 1670 bbls, market shade better, sales 16,000 bbls, 5.10s, 5.20 super sale; 5.20s, 25 extra sale; 5.05s, 10 super western. Canadian flour little more steady 700 bbls, 3.05s, 10 super; 3.05s, 50 extra. Rye flour steady. Wheat former receipts 68,570 bushels with light supply and good export demand, sales 50,050 bu. new common Iowa spring, 1.26a1.29, new red western, 1.31a1.33, white Ind., 1.36a1.40 new red southern. Rye firm, sales as usual. Barley quiet and unchanged. Receipts common 229,119 bu. market without striking change, sales 98,000 bu. 60s damaged mixed western; 61a61 1/2 sound do. Oats firm 37a39 western Canada; 39a40 state. Pork quiet and firm, sales 150 bbls. 19 old mess 19.35a19.40 new. Lard dull and heavy.

The New York Post conjectures that the Prince of Wales has not visited Canada on a mere pleasure trip. It believes that the Duke of Newcastle, the Queen's Secretary for the Privy Council, is feeling the pulse of the Queen's subjects there, and conferring with the leading men of the separate colonial possessions, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of bringing about a consolidation of all the provinces, for which there is a strong popular aspiration. All the colonies combined have a population of 4,000,000, a million more than the American colonists numbered when they declared their independence. Should the measure be adopted, some new name would probably be given to the entire British American State, and they be placed under the rule of the young gentleman whom they are now receiving, with the title and powers of a Viceroy.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE BELLEVILLE PLATFORM.—The folly of the union party platform was fairly and eloquently exhibited in Carl Schurz's speech at St. Louis.

"Here we encounter the union party, with Bell and Everett, who tell us the best way to settle the conflict is to ignore it.—[Laughter.] Ignore it! Ignore it, when attempts are made to plunge the country into war and disgrace, for the purpose of slavery extension. Ignore it, when slavery and free labor wage their fierce war about the possession of the national domain!—Ignore it, when the liberties of speech and the press are attacked! Ignore it, when the actual settler claims the virgin soil, and the slaveholding capitalists claim it also! Ignore it, when the planting interest seeks to establish and maintain its extensive supremacy in our economical policy! Ignore it, indeed. Ignore the fire that consumes the corner posts of the house! Ignore the storm that breaks the rudder and tears to tatters the sails of your ship! Conjure the revolted elements with a meek Mont Vernon lecture! Pour upon the furious waves the placid oil of a quotation from Washington's Farewell Address. [Cheers and laughter.] It is true, they tell us, they will enforce the laws and the constitution. Well enough! But what laws? Those that favor labor demand, or those that slavery give us? What constitution? That of Washington or Madison, or that of Sillid, Douglas and Taney? [Loud and long continued cheering.] The conflict stands there with the stubborn, brutal force of reality. However severely it may disturb the nerves of timid gentlemen, there it stands and speaks the hard, stern language of fact. I understand well that great problems and responsibilities should be approached with care and caution. But times like these demand the firm action of men who know what they will, and will it, not that enceph policy, which, conscious of its own unproductiveness, invites us blandly to settle down into the imbecile contentment of general impotence. They cannot ignore the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to decide it if they could."

NEW IRELAND IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—We understand that Judge Miller has adopted a rule in the U. S. District court, which goes into effect the first of September, that parties in civil cases may testify.

Notice of the intended examination of parties must be given in writing, however, to the opposite party, at least thirty days before the term of court at which the cause is for trial, accompanied with a statement of the facts to be testified to by the party.—Depositions of parties may be taken, also, the same as those of other parties.—*Madison Journal.*

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Why Louis Napoleon can Aid the Syrian Christians so Promptly.

There are some causes for the promptitude of Louis Napoleon in sending troops to Syria that are pleasing to consider, and some that are not. It is pleasing to observe in this act of his, and several similar ones, proof of the immense power for good possessed by an absolute monarch. There is no more interesting spectacle than that of a sovereign who has perfect control of a large empire, and uses his power for carrying out beneficent plans, and though we cannot say, after all, that Louis is other than supremely selfish, some of his actions are pleasing mementoes of those monarchs of old, who were devoted to the good of their subjects, and pleasingly suggestive of what a really good man could do with a kingdom at his command in these days.

Some portions of the history of the Roman empire make one ready almost to believe that absolute monarchy is the normal style of government. When the wicked absolutists of Rome turned the whole empire into a pandemonium, the good ones did much towards making it a paradise. It was a very simple business for them to do this. The rapacious governors, deputies and judges, that had been installed by preceding Neros, they replaced by good and true men. These found it for their interest even to obey the laws of humanity. Not being dependent on the votes of the majority of the people as our rulers are, nor under the control of wicked kings, who loved to see the people murdered and plundered, these officials had a plain path before them. Many a man of good feeling, naturally, is gradually converted into a republic by the basing demands of his constituents. But the Roman governors and other monarchs, under such superiors as Trajan, were not compelled, in the first place, to dance attendance—beside the bar of a tavern—upon the roughs of a city, in order to win a nomination; neither did they have to spend months in exercising all sorts of low artifices in order to win the election. One good man appointed them to do decent work, and they did it, being under no temptation to do otherwise, and aware that they would lose their places if they did.

But there is a dark side to the French picture we are looking at; for it is plainly because of the delinquency of his people, that Louis is able to do the apparently noble deed that he now has on hand. Superficial people will be all admiration. Here is a christian monarch sending off a multitude of troops ahead of those of all other nations, and outnumbering them all.—While slow pacing England has to go through a long course of "doing protocols and having the honor to be," before she can decide to send a few troops to the rescue of fellow-religionists, our brilliant absolutist has his army "partant pour la Syrie."

The superficial will say here is perfection, what better government could there be? But who are these French people that are being shipped off this readily? When there is a crevasse in the levee on the lower Mississippi, wonderful is the despatch with which the shoals of negroes appear in the breach; the drowning of a few of them being of course a small matter. If white men were to be hired on the occasion, there would have to be long bargaining. This most degraded son of Eve would stop to weigh his chances of driving against the pay. So it is with the English nation. Although there is such awful degradation and poverty among the lower classes of England, they are still far better off than the French peasants. With the Englishman, except in time of great stress, enlisting in the army is a matter of choice; and the fact that England is often so hard up for troops, and has to hire foreigners, is sufficient evidence that the lower classes of that country are still far better off than those of the Continent, who are usually so willing to risk their lives for a few sous per diem.

England moves slowly in good, but also is very seldom found taking the back track toward evil. France will present a showy appearance so long as Louis' whims run in that direction. Let him turn Nero and the whole country would be for a long while completely at his mercy; whereas an English Nero would have but a few days given him to "run a mile." A glance at the difference between the education, morals, habits and incomes of English and French peasantry, would be a sufficient proof that if the former can be less promptly sent off by their rulers on good errands, they are much harder to drive down hill than the French.

How much better educated, clothed and fed are the French peasants of to-day than those of two centuries ago, when the elegant huntsmen of the court would lash them from their path like swine? The French illustrated papers would tell the tale by their pictures alone. The universally dilapidated appearance of the houses of peasants and their costume that dates back for centuries show that they as a class, see little chance for rising above the gratification of the absolute want of nature; whereas the English peasant has hope of rising, and shows by his adoption of modern apparel and his continual struggle to gain a point, that he believes it possible for him to reach the ranks above him.

Rev. Mr. Paine of the town of Salem, Kenosha county, sowed on the farm of Capt. Tuttle, two-thirds of a pint of Rio Grande wheat, in drills about six inches apart, hoed enough to keep the weeds down, and harvested three bushels and one peck, or two hundred and eight pints! This is nearly three hundred fold.

MARRIED.
By Jacob West, officiating, at the residence of the bride's father, in the town of Union, Mr. BENJAMIN F. CLOSE, of Cayuga county, N. Y., and Miss ALLANARY M. HOLLISTER.

DIED.
On Wednesday, August 23d, at Janesville, Wisconsin, CHARLES K., only son of O. K. and Delia J. Bennett, aged thirteen years.

On his birth day "born into glory," has passed away our good friend and late for earth. His Savior called him. He has gone, gone from the scene of temptation and hardening influences, gone from its trials, perplexities and cares, gone to rest on a Savior's bosom, and dwell in the eternal light of a Father's love.

Charles is gone. Young, yet mature and thoughtful for beyond his years, he has left behind him, for the consolation and instruction of grieving parents and sorrowing friends, the fragrance of a spotless life. A dutiful and affectionate son, always "honoring his father and mother," he has left a bright example to the young. Invariably regular at Church, Sunday School and Bible Class. We must meet him in these places no more forever. His voice no more will join in the song of praise. He has entered into an eternal Sabbath, and now will sing that "new song which no man could learn," but that the redeemed from the earth, heaven, hell, and the creature before his death, unusually interested and devout, clear and ready in his responses, the subject was introduced was *The doctrine of the Waters of the Red Sea*. Little children! the waters have been divided for him, and safely he has passed through the wave.

And Charles is gone. And the winds of winter and the zephyrs of summer will blow o'er his early grave, will sing his requiem "who rests in Jesus," and the gentle daisy will point to heaven, and the returning spring-time teach the resurrection and the life immortal. And Charles is gone. "In the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, he has gone to his reward. Let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like his." "Write from henceforth, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors."

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning, at ten o'clock, at the residence of the parents of the deceased.

His Merchant Tailoring Department
will be well supplied with the

The Latest Styles
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
which will be made up by

Experienced Workmen,
and calculated to please the most fastidious.

H. Russ, Cutter.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

BEN. BORNHEIM,
Myers' Block,

MAIN STREET, [Janesville]

Treat's Celebrated Anodyne Cordial,

For Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, and Pains in the Stomach, &c.

Price, 25 Cents.

at TALLMAN & COLLINS.

In Bradford, Rock county, Wis., Sabbath night, the 12th inst., BENJAMIN FOWLE, Esq., aged 80 years. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Rock Prairie. He came into Wisconsin in the spring of 1844 and entered a large tract of land in the town of Bradford, and has done much to beautify this lovely portion of our state. Having settled his children, his grand-children and many of his relatives around him, and having grown old in works of kindness and labor, and love, he could say with good old Simon, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

He did much to build up good society in various ways. He contributed largely to build the Congregational church at Emerald Grove, and to sustain the jeweled Gospel. Ready for every good word and work, he had a heart for other's woes, he lost in his books as bound with them; the slave has lost a pitying friend in Father Fowle, who felt and prayed for the poorest of the poor. He loved and practiced upon the Golden Rule of doing as he would be done by. Hypocrisy and phariseism were abhorrent to his soul. Scrupulously honest, upright and temperate, he had a stern, inflexible will for the right against the wrong, never giving in his integrity and unshakable for self-protection.

He was emphatically a good man, full of years and good fruits. He went to the grave as a stock of corn, fully ripe in his season; and the poet describes his dying:—

"How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest;
How softly heaves the expiring breast,
How gently waves the expiring head."

"So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storm is o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

"A holy soul reposes around—
A calm which life nor death destroys;
Nothing disturbs that peace profound
Which his unfettered soul enjoys."

He was followed to the grave by a numerous company of his descendants, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends and acquaintances. He was very pious and affectionate, even in his old age, and was greatly beloved by his children, and his children's children. Long, about his neck like olive plants.—

"The memory of the just is blessed." "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord from henceforth; ye shall be the spirits that they may rest from their labors, and their souls do follow them." [Cox.]

In the town of Bradford, July 24th, ADELE, daughter of David M. and Ann L. Platto, Aged 15 years 11 months, died of cholera.

This is the second beloved daughter that these bereaved parents have been called to lay in the grave, in the short space of 8 months and 5 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, until the 31st inst., for the grading, bridging, street, south end of Monterey bridge, according to the profile now on file in said office.

J. BARRBER,
Janesville, Aug. 23d, 1860. au23d81 City Clerk.

Read and Profit by It!

The Good Time has Come at Last.

The Law Must be Enforced.

At the last Session of the Legislature a law was made, and enacted, and the decree has gone forth, that he that steals—

Old Clothes

is guilty of a crime and shall be punished by purchasing his apparel at an

EXTRAVAGANT PRICE

at the various country

SLOP SHOPS.

But in order to mitigate crime and alleviate the sufferings of mankind generally,

BEN. BORNHEIM

has opened up a way whereby he that is

Naked Shall be Clothed.

It is with the hope and confidence of working some

GOOD TO THE PEOPLE

of Rock county and vicinity, that these few lines

are penned, setting forth the advantages

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

OF

Ben. Bornheim,

who is always on hand Ready and Willing to exhibit

CLOTHING

to all who may favor him with a call. The following

comprises a part of his stock, which for

cannot fail to suit.

OVERCOATS!

In this department his stock is unsurpassed in this city.

Black Cloth Coats,

comprising one of the best stocks ever brought into this

Business Coats,

of the latest styles.

PANTS AND VESTS

of every description and style.

SHIRT COLLARS, CRAVATS, &c., &c.

in endless variety.

HATS & CAPS.

A large assortment of

His Merchant Tailoring Department

will be well supplied with the

The Latest Styles

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
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BRADFORD RIFORD, of Wisconsin.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT:
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

Douglas vs. Douglas and the Missouri Compromise.

From Douglas' Speech in Springfield, Ill., 1850.
The Missouri Compromise has its origin in the hearts of all patriotic men who love their country and prize the blessings of our glorious Union. On an origin akin to that of the constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the only danger which threatens the Union, it is a measure of public policy that day seen to indicate that this compromise had become essential to the safety of the Union. It was a measure of public policy that day seen to indicate that this compromise had become essential to the safety of the Union.

From Douglas' Speech at Springfield, Aug. 8, 1860.
My friend over there—friend or enemy, as the case may be—wants to know something about the Missouri Compromise. (Cheers.) I have not the slightest objection to telling him all he desires to know upon that question. I BROUGHT IN THE BILL TO REPEAL THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION.

How Non-Intervention Works.

It is the right of the south to demand and the duty of congress to extend protection of persons and property of every kind (including slaves) in the whole of that territory. Under this doctrine they have carried a tract of free territory into slave territory, more than five times the size of New York.

From Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16, 1850.
It is the right of the south to demand and the duty of congress to extend protection of persons and property of every kind (including slaves) in the whole of that territory. Under this doctrine they have carried a tract of free territory into slave territory, more than five times the size of New York.

The Nomination for Congress.

Personal feelings would have been gratified if the nominee for congress, in this district, had been selected from this county; but outside of the county of Rock we know of no man whose nomination is more gratifying to us than that of LUTHER HANCHETT. He is a man of as much ability as any other in the state. We shall be represented by a member of whom we shall be proud; he will take immediate rank among the leading statesmen at Washington, and will represent the second district of Wisconsin in such a manner as is demanded on account of her geographical size and position and her intelligent and enterprising constituency.

Mr. Hanchett has been tried as a legislator in our state senate, and his ability and sound and practical sense, at once placed him in a leading position in that body. Although not an inveterate debater he was always found equal to any occasion, while he was for two sessions chairman of the judiciary committee. His votes and speeches show that he is imbued with the genuine principles of true republicanism, and that the friends of freedom can rely upon him every time, in the conflict with the slave power and the corruptions of the pro-slavery democracy.

The republicans of Rock county respond to this nomination heartily, and will give it their cheerful and united support. We propose to show to the other portions of the district that if our candidates are not always accepted, that our majority for the nominee will be acceptable, and that although the republicans of "Old Rock" are attached to their own true men, they are still more devoted to principle.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS IN IOWA.
The Davenport Gazette says: "The republicans are holding mass meetings all over the state. They are invariably well attended, and the masses gathered filled with enthusiasm. Republican throats will scarcely hold out till the election, judging from the general hoarseness now from repeated cheering. But when the result of the election is known, if they can do no more than whisper, the united sounds of the hundreds of thousands trying to cheer will shake the country like an earthquake."

The atmospheric telegraph, an American invention, is about to be used by the British post office for conveying letters in London. The packages are drawn through the tube by the exhaustion of the air by an air-pump. The distances to be experimented on in London are confined to a few miles, at most six or seven; but it is quite probable that if the plan answers for short distances, improvements in the means of exhausting the tubes, and of economizing the exhausting power, will permit of the adoption of the pneumatic principles for the conveyance of letters and parcels for short distances, but even of more bulky articles for long distances.

Bayard Taylor is writing a very interesting series of letters descriptive of his "Travels at Home." In one of his last he tells us that he and his party paid eighteen dollars for an open wagon to convey them 25 miles. In his "Views Abroad," he frequently traveled months at that amount; and when living on sour brown bread and cheap beer, his enjoyment of his travels was apparently far more intense than now, when he can "become speedily reconciled to the double fare." One of his lady friends, in going up Mount Washington, gave up her side saddle, and he advises all to "take a man's saddle, and ride as Catherine of Russia did."

Gov. Randall will address a Sabbath school celebration at Poyssippi, Waukesha county, on the 29th inst.

DOUGLASSISM.

We think it was the Chicago Herald and Times which coined the new term, as expressive, perhaps, of something which our present political nomenclature does not define. Democracy, and even pro-slavery democracy do not either of them fully express *Douglasmism*. It is a new kind of politics in this country and consists principally in bragadocio. From the nature of it, as it exhibited itself at Charleston and Baltimore, and as it is being developed throughout the country at this time, it is as if the politicians of saloons and drinking houses had been disgorged upon the country to conduct a presidential campaign. Every where now, upon the lines of travel, in hotels, and at watering places, the "blowers and strikers" of Douglas are at work, preaching *Douglasmism*. They are impudent and boastful; bragging that they will carry every free state, and even so many slave states. They even claim Massachusetts and are sure of Maine. Wisconsin and Michigan are set down as certain for their chief—Mixed up with this species of bluff game, they make the most preposterous statements of the position of their opponents and their candidates, which can be imagined; seeming to care nothing whether the record will bear them out in their assertions or not.

It would certainly be an evil day which should inaugurate *Douglasmism* as the ruling politics of the country. We should then see the "I don't care" principle carried out to its full extent. "I don't care whether slavery is voted up or down," and so on throughout all the affairs of government. If *Douglasmism* brings full offices to its needy followers what do they care? Look at the leaders in this state, and throughout the nation, and you will find them adventurers who have been "played out" as desperate politicians everywhere, and are now making a bold strike to replenish their exhausted fortunes—hence they repudiate principles of all kinds and "go in" for coalitions with every body and every thing which will give them a shadow of strength. Who so abusive of know nothingism a short time ago? Now they offer bargains to that party, and are open and shameless in their proclamation of its terms and the means to carry out their "truck and dicker" trafficking.

It is not concealed at all that the Irish Catholic vote is almost unanimous for Douglas, and when the election comes on Bishop Hughes, and Booby Brooks the head of the pro-slavery American party in New York, under the terms of the late fusion will be found supporting the same ticket! Does principle ever bring such bod-dicks together? When a bargain and sale operation of this sort is concluded, the braggarts of *Douglasmism* put on airs and boast of what they will do; being entirely shameless as to the means, so that success follows.

In Kentucky and North Carolina *Douglasmism* does not scruple to vote for the Bell-Everett ticket, and chuckle over its success as a good thing. They have beaten Breckinridge and are glad. There can be no principle in it; no upholding of "the great principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty," because Bell repudiates all this. In a recent letter he gives his former speeches and votes in congress, as his platform. We find that he is opposed to the Douglas doctrine of squatter sovereignty; he declares it the duty of congress to protect slavery in the territories when necessary, and he denies the power of congress to abolish slavery in the territories or the District of Columbia. He attributes to slavery the grandeur and glory to which we have attained as a nation, and believes in the diffusion of the institution as an act of humanity to the slave and justice to the master. *Douglasmism* in coalescing and affiliating with Bell either adopts his principles, or repudiates all principle for the sake of success, "they don't care which."

Such is *Douglasmism*; and nothing illustrates its character better than this New York coalition and the inordinate boasting of the followers of the "little giant" consequent thereon. But the people will have something to say of this bargain which may not be so palatable to them. Coalitions are never popular, and generally end in the defeat of the intriguers.

VESSEL PROPERTY LOOKING UP.—The Wisconsin says:—Some changes have taken place in vessel property. Vessels which were a drug in the market at \$20 to \$25 per ton last spring, are now eagerly sought at more than double the price. Freight continues at the present enormous figures, a vessel of 15,000 bushels capacity can pay for itself in six round trips. Some of our friends on the river who were so much commiserated for their illluck in having on hand heavy vessel property, are now the most envied men on 'Change.

DOUGLAS CONTINUES HIS ELECTOREERING TOUR, and goes to Virginia next in search of his "mother." It is feared that he will be "betrayed into a speech."

UNFORTUNATE ILLUSTRATION.—Professor C. of Bowdoin College, was noted for having a certain set of illustrations, from which he could not well deviate without running the risk of a blunder. In illustrating the powerful effects of prussic acid, he was wont to inform the class that a drop placed on a dog's tongue was sufficient to kill him. On one occasion the class fell into the recitation room, and the professor commenced the exercise. "Mr. Smith," said he, addressing a young man whose chance for joining the recitatory was very slender, "what can you say of prussic acid? Is it powerful or otherwise?" "It is rather powerful," said the student, dubiously. "Rather powerful," said the professor, indignantly. "Put a drop on your tongue, and it would kill a dog." The shout of laughter which followed, and Smith's confusion, revealed to the professor that his illustration had served a double purpose.

The Grant County Herald says Judge Dunn, ex-Gov. Dewey, and some three hundred other democrats in Grant county will vote for Breckinridge and Lane.

Madame Elizabeth Orles, the great grandmother of the editor of the Bulletin, is the oldest woman in St. Louis. She is 105 years of age, and has resided in this city one hundred and three years.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

LA CROIXE, Aug. 23.
The republican congressional convention met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to notice, to nominate a candidate for congress for the second district.

An informal ballot was taken, and the result was as follows: Sleeper, 23; Hanchett, 21; Dunlap, 3; Johnson, 1; Abbott, 14. Whole number of votes cast 61—necessary in a choice 33.

On motion the convention proceeded to a formal ballot, resulting—Hanchett 22, Sleeper 27, Abbott 13.

2d ballot—Hanchett 26, Sleeper 25, Abbott 13.

3d ballot—Hanchett 25, Sleeper 24, Abbott 14.

4th ballot—Hanchett 27, Sleeper 23, Abbott 12.

5th and last ballot—Hanchett 33, Sleeper 28, Abbott 5.

Luther Hanchett was nominated on the fifth ballot, and was declared unanimously nominated.

A committee of three were appointed to wait upon Mr. Hanchett to inform him of his nomination, and invite him to address the convention.

The city was full of strangers in the afternoon. Gov. Randall and Hon. L. P. Harvey made speeches to large and enthusiastic crowds. In the evening there was a torch light procession, transparencies, firing of guns, etc. Everything passed off harmoniously.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met in this city yesterday noon and organized with Jas. M. Cook for President, Hon. E. D. Morgan and Robert Campbell the present incumbents were by acclamation nominated for re-election for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and S. H. Barnes, Canal Commissioner and Jas. R. Bates for State Prison Inspector.

THE MARKET.
New York, August 23.
Flour receipts, 170,000 bbls, market steady, sales 18,000 bbls, 3,045.50 per state; 5,205.25 extra state; 5,055.10 super western. Canadian flour little more steady 700 bbls, 5,055.10 super; 5,205.50 extra. Rye flour steady. Wheat firmer receipts 68,870 bushels with light supply and good export demand, sales 50,000 bu. new common Iowa spring, 1.26, 1.28 winter, red western, 1.31, 1.33 white ind. 1, 88, 1.40 new red soft wheat. Rye firm, sales 490 bu. Barley quiet and unchanged. Receipts common 229,119 bu. market with out striking change, sales 98,000 bu. 60% damaged malic western; 61,611 sound do. Oats firm 34,323 western Canada; 30,440 state. Pork quiet and firm, sales 450 bbls, 19 old mess 19,33, 19,40 new. Lard dull and heavy.

The New York Post conjectures that the Prince of Wales has not visited Canada on a mere pleasure trip. It believes that the Duke of Newcastle, the Queen's Secretary for the Colonies, is feeling the pulse of the Queen's subjects there, and conferring with the leading men of the separate colonial possessions, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and expediency of bringing about a consolidation of all the provinces, for which there is a strong popular aspiration. All the colonies have a common population of 4,600,000, a million more than the American colonists numbered when they declared their independence. Should the measure be adopted, some new name would probably be given to the entire British American State, and they be placed under the rule of the young gentleman whom they are now receiving, with the title and powers of a Viceroy.

CARL SCHREINER ON THE BELLEVILLE PLATFORM.—The folly of the union party platform was fairly and eloquently exhibited in Carl Schreiner's speech at St. Louis: "Here we encounter the union party, with Bell and Everett, who tell us the best way to settle the conflict is to ignore it—[Laughter.] Ignore it! Ignore it, when attempts are made to plunge the country into war and disgrace, for the purpose of slavery extension. Ignore it, when the colored and free labor wage their force war about the possession of the national domain!—Ignore it, when the liberties of speech and the press are attacked! Ignore it, when the actual settlers claim the virgin soil, and the slaveholding capitalists claim it also! Ignore it, when the planting interest seeks to establish and maintain its extensive supremacy in an economic policy! Ignore it, indeed. Ignore the fire that consumes the corner posts of the house! Ignore the storm that breaks the rudder and tears to tatters the sails of your ship! Conjure the revolted elements with a mock Mount Vernon lecture! Pour upon the furious waves the placid oil of a quotation from Washington's Farewell Address. (Cheers and laughter.) It is true, they tell us they will enforce the laws and the constitution. Well, for enough! But what laws? Those that favor labor demand, or those that slavery give us? What constitution? That of Washington or Madison, or that of Sill, Douglas and Taney? [Loud and long continued cheering.] The conflict stands there with the stubborn, brutal force of reality. However severely it may disturb the nerves of timid gentlemen, there it stands and speaks the hard, stern language of fact. I understand well that great problems and responsibilities should be approached with care and caution. But times like these demand the firm action of men who know what they will, and will, not that encephalic policy, which, conscious of its own unproductiveness, invites us to handily to settle the matter into the imbecile contentment of general inactivity. They cannot ignore the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to decide it if they could."

NEW RULE IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—We understand that Judge Miller has adopted a rule in the U. S. district court, which goes into effect the first of September, that parties in civil cases may testify. Notice of the intended examination of parties must be given in writing, however, to the opposite party, at least thirty days before the term of court at which the cause is for trial, accompanied with a statement of the facts to be testified to by the party. Depositions of parties may be taken, on the same as those of other parties.—*Madison Journal.*

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Why Louis Napoleon can Aid the Syrian Christians so Promptly.

There are some causes for the promptitude of Louis Napoleon in sending troops to Syria that are pleasing to consider, and some that are not. It is pleasing to observe in this act of his, and several similar ones, proof of the immense power for good possessed by an absolute monarch. There is no more interesting spectacle than that of a sovereign who has perfect control of a large empire, and using his power for carrying out beneficent plans; and though we cannot say, after all, that Louis is other than supremely selfish, some of his actions are pleasing mementoes of those monarchs of old, who were devoted to the good of their subjects, and pleasingly suggestive of what a really good man could do with a kingdom at his command in these days.

Some portions of the history of the Roman empire make one ready almost to believe that absolute monarchy is the normal state of government. When the wicked absolutists of Rome turned the whole empire into a pandemonium, the good ones did much towards making it a paradise. It was a very simple business for them to do this. The rapacious governors, despots and judges, that had been installed by preceding Neroes, they replaced by good and true men. These found it for their interest even to obey the laws of humanity. Not being dependent on the votes of the majority of the people as our rulers are, nor under the control of wicked kings, who loved to see the people murdered and plundered, these officials had a plain path before them. Many a man of good feeling, naturally, is gradually corrupted in a republic by the debasing demands of his constituents. But the Roman governors and other magistrates, under such emperors as Trajan, were not compelled, in the first place, to dance attendance—beside the bar of a tavern—upon the roughs of a city, in order to win a nomination; neither did they have to spend money in order to secure all sorts of low artifices in order to win the election. One good man appointed them to do decent work, and they did it, being under no temptation to do otherwise, and aware that they would lose their places if they did.

But there is a dark side to the French picture we are looking at; for it is plainly caused by the debasement of his people, that Louis is able to do this. The people of France are so debased, that they are ready to follow a monarch sending off a multitude of troops ahead of those of all other nations, and out-numbering them all. While slow pacing England has to go through a long course of "doing protocols and having the honor to be," before she can decide to send a few troops to the rescue of fellow-religionists, the brilliant absolutist has his army "partant par surprise."

The superficial view of here is perfection, what better government could there be? But who are these French people that are being shipped off this readily? When there is a crevasse in the levee on the lower Mississippi, wonderful is the despatch with which the shoals of negroes appear in the breach; the drowning of a few of them being of course a small matter. If white men were to be hanged on the occasion, there would be a long line of bargaining. The would have to be a long line of bargaining. The most degraded son of Erin would stop to weigh his chances of drowning against the pay. So it is with the English nation. Although there is such awful degradation and poverty among the lower classes of England, they are still far better off than the French peasants. With the Englishman, except in time of great stress, enlisting in arms is a matter of choice; and the fact that England is often so hard up for troops, and has to hire foreigners, is sufficient evidence that the lower classes of that country are still far better off than those of the Continent, who are usually so willing to risk their lives for a few sous per diem.

England moves slowly in good, but also is very seldom found taking the back track very rapidly. France will present a showy appearance so long as Louis Napiers run in the direction of the good, but for the whole country would be for a long time completely at his mercy; whereas an English Nero would have but a few days given him to "run a muck." A glance at the difference between the education, morals, imitations and incomes of English and French peasantry, would be a sufficient proof that if the former can be less promptly sent off by their rulers on good errands, they are much harder to drive down hill than the French.

How much better educated, clothed and fed are the French peasants of to-day than those of two centuries ago, when the elegant huntsmen of the court would lash them from their path like swine? The French illustrated papers would tell the tale by their pictures alone. The universally dilapidated appearance of the houses of peasants and their costume that dates back for centuries show that they are a class set aside for rising above the for a gratification of the absolute wants of nature, whereas the English peasant has hope of rising, and shows by his adoption of modern apparel and his continual struggle to gain a point, that he believes it possible for him to reach the ranks above him.

Rev. Mr. Paine of the town of Salem, Kenosha county, sowed on the farm of Capt. Tuttle, two-thirds of a pint of Rio Grande wheat, in drills about six inches apart, enough to keep the weeds down, and harvested three bushels and one peck, or two hundred and eight pints! This is nearly three hundred fold.

MARRIED.

By Jacob West, Esq., on the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in the town of Union, Mr. BENJAMIN E. CLARK of Kenosha county, N. Y., and Miss ALLAMARY M. HOLLISTER.

DIED.
On Wednesday, August 23rd, at Janesville, Wisconsin, CHARLES F. CLARK, son of O. K. and Della J. Bennett, aged thirteen years.

On his last day "born into glory," has passed away one too good and true to leave. His father called him home; he has gone; gone from the world, its temptations and its sorrows; gone to rest on a Saviour's bosom, and dwell in the eternal light of a Father's love.

Charles F. Clark, young, yet mature and thoughtful far beyond his years, he has left behind him a long and affectionate son, always "honoring his father and mother," he has left a bright example to the young. Irregularly regular at Church, Sunday School, Bible Class. We shall miss him in these places no more. He never seemed to have a moment's rest. He has entered into an eternal Sabbath, and will sing that "new song which no man could learn" but the "thundered from the earth." Present in Bible Class the evening before his death, unusually interested and devout, clear and ready in his responses, the subject he introduced was *The dividing of the Waters of the Red Sea*. Little children the waters have been divided for him, and safely he has passed through the wave.

And Charles is gone. And the winds of winter and the zephyrs of summer will blow over his early grave, still singing his requiem "who rests in Jesus," and the gentle dews will come to heaven, and the returning springtime trace the resurrection and the life immortal. And Charles is gone. In the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, in the assurance of the resurrection, he has passed on to the hereafter, blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors."

The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the parents of the deceased.

In Bradford, Rock county, Wis., Sabbath night, the 19th inst., BENJAMIN FOWLE, Esq., aged 89 years, died.

He was born in the town of Bradford, in the settlement of Rock Prairie. He came into Wisconsin in the spring of 1844 and entered a large tract of land in the town of Bradford, and has done much to beautify this lovely portion of our state. Having settled his children, his grandchildren and many of his relatives around him, and having spent his old days in kindness and labors of love, he could say with good reason, "Now I rest from my weary depart in peace."

He did much to build up good society in various ways. He contributed largely to build the Congregational church at Emerald Grove, and to sustain the preached Gospel. Ready for every good word and work, he had a heart for other's woes, he felt for those in bonds as bound with them; the slave has but a pitying friend in Father Fowle, who felt and prayed for the poorest of the poor. He loved and practiced upon the Golden Rule of doing as he would be done by. Hypocrisy and phariseism were abhorrent to his soul. Scrupulously honest, upright and temperate, he had a stern, inflexible will for the right against the wrong, unwavering in his integrity and resolute for self-regulation.

He was emphatically a good man, full of years and good fruits. He went to the grave as a shock of corn, fully ripe in its season; and the poet describes his dying: "How like the righteous when he lies, When slumbers a weary rest to rest, How mildly bend the closing eyes, How gently heaves the expiring breath."

"So like a summer cloud away, So gently shuts the eyes of day, So dies a wave along the shore, A holy quiet reigns around— A calm which life nor death destroy; Nothing disturbs that peace profound Which his undisturbed soul enjoys."

He was followed to the grave by a numerous company of his descendants, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends and acquaintances. He was very affectionate and affectionate, even in his old age, and was greatly beloved by his children, and his children's children hung about his neck like olive plants. "The memory of the just is blessed." "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord from henceforth," you said the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." (Conc.)

In the town of Bradford, July 24th, ADRIAN, son of David M. and Ann L. Platte, aged 15 years 11 months and 6 days.

This is the second holdest daughter that these be- loved parents have been called to lay in the grave, in the short space of 8 months and 6 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Contractors.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, until the 31st inst., for the grading of Bridge street, south end of Monterey bridge, according to the profile now on file in said office.

Read and Profit by It!

The Good Time has Come at Last.

The Law Must be Enforced.

At the last Session of the Legislature a law was made, and enacted, and the decree has gone forth, that in that watch.

Old Clothes

Is guilty of a crime and shall be punished by purchasing his apparel at an

EXTRA VACANT PRICE

at the various country

SLOP SHOPS.

But in order to mitigate crime and alleviate the sufferings of mankind generally,

BEN. BORNHEIM

has opened up a way whereby he that is

Naked Shall be Clothed.

It is with the hope and confidence of working some

GOOD TO THE PEOPLE

of Rock county and vicinity, that these few lines

are penned, setting forth the advantages

derived by purchasing your

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

OF

Ben. Bornheim,

who is always on hand ready and willing to exhibit

his mammoth stock of

CLOTHING

to all who may favor him with a call. The following

comprises a part of his stock, which for

cannot fail to suit.

OVERCOATS!

In this department his stock is unsurpassed in this city.

Black Cloth Coats,

comprising one of the best stocks ever brought into this

market.

Business Coats,

of the latest styles.

PANTS AND VESTS

of every description and style.

SHIRT COLLARS, CRAVATS, &c., &c.,

in endless variety.

HATS & CAPS.

A large assortment of

His Merchant Tailoring Department

will be well supplied with the

The Latest Styles

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,

which will be made up by

Experienced Workmen,

and calculated to please the most fastidious.

H. Russ, Cutter.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

BEN. BORNHEIM,

Myers' Block,

MAIN STREET, [address] JANESVILLE.

Treat's Celebrated Anodyne Cordial,

For Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Stomach Complaints, Cholera, Malaria, and Pains in the Stomach, &c.

Price, 25 Cents.

and sold at TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Winter Wheat Flour! SPECIAL NOTICES.

MADE FROM

WHITE WINTER WHEAT

FOR SALE AT THE
"Big Mill,"
JANESVILLE, August 21, 1860. WOOD & STONE.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!

THE STORE OF

McKey & Bro.

Was closed on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of marking down our stock, and was opened next morning for trade at the unexampled list of prices. Having purchased largely of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

the present season, and notwithstanding the large amount of trade we have done, we have still a large stock of goods on hand, and in order to make room for our fall purchases, it will be necessary for us to dispose of our

\$20,000 Worth

OF GOODS WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

We know from past experience that this amount can be disposed of if goods are cheap enough. The benefit of the

Sale on Foreclosure
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Murdoch against John C. Beers and —

and by virtue of the judgment of
the court, sold, transferred in the above entitled
deed of July, 1881, in favor of the said
plaintiff, the said premises above re-
ferred to for sale and sale as public auction
and the said premises, together with the
in front of the Rock County Bank, in the
city of Janesville in said county, on
the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1890.

And the said court, in the foregoing
description mortgaged premises, to-wit:
the premises above referred to, situate
lying in the city of Janesville, in the coun-
ty of Wisconsin, and known and
described as the premises of the said
defendant, and the same as being the
lot fifty (50) in thirty's second addi-
tion to the city of Janesville, in the
county of Wisconsin, and the same
and judgment, and as may be sold as
material injury to the persons interest-
ed in the same.

M. J. PURMAN, Under Sheriff.
J. H. CASSIDY & GRACE, Attys for the
plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SALE FOR ROCK COUNTY.
The undersigned, David Woodbury, Abigail
and John Smith, and the said
of L. S. Newman, Sarah Woodbury and
and by virtue of a judgment of
the court, sold, transferred in the above
entitled deed of July, 1881, in favor of the
said plaintiff, the said premises above re-
ferred to for sale and sale as public auction
and the said premises, together with the
in front of the Rock County Bank, in the
city of Janesville in said county, on
the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1890.

County Bank, in Janesville, in said court.

[illegible]

land overflowed by the water of the mill

property, which was conveyed to HARRY
BANKS, and the same was conveyed to
said mill property, which is sold to JOHN
also reserving block one and the streets
the east part of block two, hereafter
making four blocks of said land
as shall be necessary to make the amount
off by virtue of said judgment. The
ROBT. T. SHAW
V. CITY OF PINE. Sheriff Rock Co Co

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Hiram Baker agent Thomas McGowan.
and by virtue of a judgment of
and sale of the circuit court in and for this
entered in the above entitled section on
of July, 1891, in favor of
W. W. against the above named defendant
on public notice, on
The 23d DAY of OCTOBER, A D 18

room, in the city of Janesville, in said c
the following described real estate lying

[illegible]

ice hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, if you fail to answer said complaint within

and the plaintiffs in this action will testify
 it against you for the sum of three hundred and
 96-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the
 6 per cent per annum from the 23d day of
 and eight hundred and sixty, besides the
 action.
 S. S., the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of the
 "this 21st day of July, A. D. 1860.
 IRA C. JENCKS
 Clerk. au3d'w PIR

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY
 James H Brown and Austin E Burpee vs H
 Y virtue of an execution issued out of
 court. In and for the county of Rock, and
 the said David Noggle, Judge of the
 and the said David Noggle, Judge of the

THE 15th DAY of SEPTEMBER, A.D.

to of clock in the forenoon of that day, at the
to room, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin,
the said being on the southeast quarter of the
part of section No. thirty, township No. o
and ranges, in the county of Janesville, Wis
the said Hugh Leitch and the said wife and
children, Hugh Leitch, in the land above
mentioned, Hugh Leitch and R. T. LAY
attesting my hand and dated August 1980
CIRCUIT COURT, COAST CO. R. T. LAY
CLERK. PUFF ATTYS.

ty, within ninety days after the service he
se of the day of such service: and if you fa

complaint above said, the plaintiff will be
 er for the relief demanded in the complaint
 S. J. Jansville, August 1st, 1860.
 L. A. CONGER, Attorney.
 and Wm. A. Atty.

Shorlin's Sale on Execution
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
 John W. Allen against James C. Ma
 BY virtue of an execution issued out of
 court in and for said county of Rock, in
 said case, the said John W. Allen, sheriff
 at public auction, to the highest bidder,
THE 1st DAY OF AUGUST, A. D.
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, he
 sold in the city of Janesville, in the
 said county of Rock, which said delinquent
 said, had on the 26th day of April 1858
 one hwn. of, in and to the said
 said city of Janesville, in the
 said county of Wisconsin, viz: lots com
 11, twelve 1/2, thirteen 1/2, and
 said plaintiff thereof. Done in said
 plat thereof. A. D. June 18th, 1860.

860, at the hour and place above mentioned
August 1st 1860. [encl] R. T. LAWTON

[illegible]

The above sale is postponed to the 18th of
1860, at the hour and place above menti

July 5th, 1890. [3c645] R. T. LAWTON
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY
H. Brahe, C. H. Brahe and W. Hahn against
Buckling, Inc.
The State of Wisconsin to Thomas H. Buckling
YOU are hereby summoned and required to
appear at the complaint of the above named plain-
tiffs in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock,
in said state of Wisconsin, on the 27th day of
July, 1890, at ten o'clock a. m., to answer the com-
plaint of the plaintiffs at their office in the city
of Janesville, in said county, within twenty days
hereof, consists of the following: That the com-
plaint of the plaintiffs is a complaint within the
jurisdiction of this court, and that the plaintiffs
in this action will be entitled to recover against
you for the sum of twelve hundred and
thirty-nine dollars and no cents, and that the
sum so found and ninety-two dollars and
no cents from the 27th day of March, A. D. 18

rate of exchange on New York, besides the nation.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, Judge
[L. B.] this 17th day of July: A. D. 1860.
KNOWLTON, PRICHARD & JACOBI
LEVI ALDEN, Clerk. Pitts. Atty., Jan.
Jy27d'w

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